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[No. 93, of Vol. II.] SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1791. [Whole No. 197.]

NEW REVENUE LAW.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

AT THE THIRD SESSION,

Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the fixth of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety.

AN ACT repealing, after the laſt day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon Diſtilled Spirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their ſtead; and alſo upon Spirits Diſtilled within the United States, and for appropriating the ſame.

(CONTINUED.)

AND be it further enacted, That the chief officer of inſpection within whoſe ſurvey any of the ſaid ſpirits ſhall be landed, ſhall give to the proprietor, importer or conſignee thereof, or his or her agent, a certificate to remain with him or her, of the whole quantity of the ſaid ſpirits which ſhall have been ſo landed; which certificate, beſides the ſaid quantity, ſhall ſpecify the name of ſuch proprietor, importer or conſignee, and of the veſſel from on board which the ſaid ſpirits ſhall have been landed, and of the marks of each caſk, veſſel or caſe containing the ſame. And the ſaid officer ſhall deliver to to the ſaid proprietor, importer or conſignee, or to his or her agent, a like certificate for each caſk, veſſel or caſe; which ſhall accompany the ſame whereſoever it ſhall be ſent, as evidence of its being lawfully imported. And the officer granting the ſaid certificates, ſhall make regular and exact entries in the book to be by him kept as aforeſaid, of all ſpirits for which the ſame ſhall be granted, as particularly as therein deſcribed. And the ſaid proprietor, importer or conſignee, or his or her agent, upon the ſale and delivery of any of the ſaid ſpirits, ſhall deliver to the purchaſer or purchaſers thereof, the certificate or certificates which ought to accompany the ſame; on pain of forfeiting the ſum of fifty dollars, for each caſk, veſſel or caſe, with which ſuch certificate ſhall not be delivered.

And be it further enacted, That upon all ſpirits which after the ſaid laſt day of June next, ſhall be diſtilled within the United States, wholly or in part from molaſſes, ſugar, or other foreign materials, there ſhall be paid for their uſe the duties following; that is to ſay—For every gallon of thoſe ſpirits more than ten per cent. below proof, according to Dicas's hydrometer, eleven cents. For every gallon of thoſe ſpirits under five and not more than ten per cent below proof, according to the ſame hydrometer, twelve cents. For every gallon of thoſe ſpirits of proof and not more than five per cent below proof, according to the ſame hydrometer, thirteen cents. For every gallon of thoſe ſpirits above proof, and not exceeding twenty per cent according to the ſame hydrometer, fifteen cents. For every gallon of thoſe ſpirits more than twenty and not more than forty per cent above proof, according to the ſame hydrometer, twenty cents. For every gallon of thoſe ſpirits more than forty per cent above proof, according to the ſame hydrometer, thirty cents.

And be it further enacted, That upon all ſpirits which after the ſaid laſt day of June next, ſhall be diſtilled within the United States, from any article of the growth or produce of the United States, in any city, town or village, there ſhall be paid for their uſe the duties following; that is to ſay—For every gallon of thoſe ſpirits more than ten per cent below proof, according to Dicas's hydrometer, nine cents. For every gallon of thoſe ſpirits under five and not more than ten per cent below proof, according to the ſame hydrometer, ten cents. For every gallon of thoſe ſpirits of proof, and not more than five per cent below proof, according to the ſame hydrometer, eleven cents. For every gallon of thoſe ſpirits above proof but not exceeding twenty per cent according to the ſame hydrometer, thirteen cents. For every gallon of thoſe ſpirits, more than twenty and not more than forty per cent above proof, according to the ſame hydrometer ſeventeen cents. For every gallon of thoſe ſpirits more than forty per cent above proof, according to the ſame hydrometer, twenty-five cents.

And be it further enacted, That the ſaid duties on ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, ſhall be collected under the management of the ſupervifors of the revenue.

And be it further enacted, That the ſaid duties on ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, ſhall be paid or ſecured previous to the removal thereof from the diſtilleries at which they are reſpectively made. And it ſhall be at the option of the proprietor or proprietors of each diſtillery, or of his, her or their agent having the ſuperintendance thereof, either to pay the ſaid duties previous to ſuch removal, with an abatement at the rate of two cents for every ten gallons, or to ſecure the payment of the ſame, by giving bond quarter-yearly, with one or more ſureties, to the ſatisfaction of the chief officer of inſpection within whoſe ſurvey ſuch diſtillery ſhall be, and in ſuch ſum as the ſaid officer ſhall direct, with condition for the payment of the duties upon all ſuch of the ſaid ſpirits as ſhall be removed from ſuch diſtillery, within three months next enſuing the date of the bond, at the expiration of nine months from the ſaid date.

And be it further enacted, That the ſupervifor of each diſtrict ſhall appoint proper officers to have the charge and ſurvey of the diſtilleries within the ſame, aſſigning to each, one or more diſtilleries as he may think proper, who ſhall attend ſuch diſtillery at all reaſonable times, for the execution of the duties by this act enjoined on him.

And be it further enacted, That previous to the removal of the ſaid ſpirits from any diſtillery, the officer within whoſe charge and ſurvey the ſame may be, ſhall brand or otherwiſe mark each caſk, containing the ſame, in durable characters, and with progreſſive numbers, and with the name of the acting owner or other manager of ſuch diſtillery, and of the place where the ſame was ſituate, and with the quantity therein, to be aſcertained by actual guaging, and with the proof thereof. And the duties thereupon having been firſt paid, or ſecured, as above provided, the ſaid officer ſhall grant a certificate for each caſk of the ſaid ſpirits, to accompany the ſame whereſoever it ſhall be ſent, purporting that the duty thereon hath been paid or ſecured, as the caſe may be, and deſcribing each caſk by its marks; and ſhall enter into a book for that purpoſe to be kept, all the ſpirits diſtilled at ſuch diſtillery, and removed from the ſame; and the marks of each caſk, and the perſons for whoſe uſe, and the places to which removed, and the time of each removal, and the amount of the duties on the ſpirits ſo removed. And if any of the ſaid ſpirits ſhall be removed from any ſuch diſtillery, without having been branded or marked as aforeſaid, or without ſuch certificate as aforeſaid, the ſame, together with the caſk or caſks containing, and the horſes or cattle, with the carriages, their harneſs and tackling, and the veſſel or boat with its tackle and apparel employed in removing them, ſhall be forfeited, and may be ſeized by any officer of inſpection. And the ſuperintendant or manager of ſuch diſtillery, ſhall alſo forfeit the full value of the ſpirits ſo removed, to be computed at the higheſt price of the like ſpirits in the market.

And be it further enacted, That no ſpirits ſhall be removed from any ſuch diſtillery, at other times than between ſun-riſing and ſun-ſetting, except by conſent and in preſence of the omcer, having the charge and ſurvey thereof, on pain of forfeiture of ſuch ſpirits, or of the value thereof at the higheſt price in the market, to be recovered with coſts of ſuit, from the acting owner or manager of ſuch diſtillery.

And be it further enacted, That upou ſtills which after the laſt day of June next, ſhall be employed in diſtilling ſpirits from materials of the growth or production of the United States, in any other place than a city, town or village, there ſhall be paid for the uſe of the United States, the yearly duty of ſixty cents for every gallon, Engliſh wine meaſure, of the capacity or content of each and every ſuch ſtill, including the head thereof.

And be it further enacted, That the evidence of the employment of the ſaid ſtills, ſhall be, their being erected in ſtone, brick, or ſome other manner, whereby they ſhall be in a condition to be worked.

And be it further enacted, That the ſaid duties on ſtills ſhall be collected under the management of the ſupervifor in each diſtrict, who ſhall appoint and aſſign proper officers for the ſurveys of the ſaid ſtills, and the admeaſurement thereof, and the collection of the duties thereupon; and the ſaid duties ſhall be paid half-yearly, within the firſt fifteen days of January and July, upon demand of the proprietor or proprietors of each ſtill, at his, her, or their dwelling, by the proper officer charged with the ſurvey thereof: And in caſe of refuſal or neglect to pay, the amount of the duties ſo refuſed or neglected to be paid, may either be recovered with coſts of ſuit in an action of debt, in the name of the ſupervifor of the diſtrict, within which ſuch refuſal ſhall happen, for the uſe of the United States, or may be levied by diſtreſs and ſale of goods of the perſon or perſons, refuſing or neglecting to pay, rendering the overplus (if any there be after payment of the ſaid amount and the charges of diſtreſs and ſale) to the ſaid perſon or perſons.

And be it further enacted, That if the proprietor of any ſuch ſtill, finding himſelf or herſelf aggrieved by the ſaid rates, ſhall enter or cauſe to be entered in a book to be kept for that purpoſe, from day to day, when ſuch ſtill ſhall be employed, the quantity of ſpirits diſtilled therefrom, and the quantity from time to time ſold, or otherwiſe diſpoſed of, and to whom, and when, and ſhall produce the ſaid book to the officer of inſpection, within whoſe ſurvey ſuch ſtill ſhall be, and ſhall make oath or affirmation that the ſame doth contain to the beſt of his or her knowledge and belief, true entries made at their reſpective dates, of all the ſpirits diſtilled within the time to which ſuch entries ſhall relate, from ſuch ſtill, and of the diſpoſition thereof; and ſhall alſo declare upon ſuch oath or affirmation, the quantity of ſuch ſpirits then remaining on hand, it ſhall be lawful in every ſuch caſe, for the ſaid officer to whom the ſaid book ſhall be produced, and he is hereby required to eſtimate the duties upon ſuch ſtill, according to the quantity ſo ſtated to have been actually made therefrom, at the rate of nine cents per gallon, which, and no more, ſhall be paid for the ſame: Provided, That if the ſaid entries ſhall be made by any perſon, other than the ſaid proprietor, a like oath or affirmation ſhall be made by ſuch perſon.

And the more effectually to prevent the evaſion of the duties hereby impoſed on ſpirits, diſtilled within the United States.

Be it further enacted, That every perſon who ſhall be a maker or diſtiller of ſpirits, from molaſſes, ſugar, or other foreign materials, or from materials the growth and production of the United States, ſhall write or paint, or cauſe to be written or painted, upon ſome conſpicuous part out ſide and in front of each houſe or other building, or place made uſe of, or intended to be made uſe of by him or her for the diſtillation or keeping of ſpiritous liquors, and upon the door or uſual entrance of each vault, cellar, or apartment within the ſame, in which any of the ſaid liquors ſhall be at any time by him or her diſtilled, depoſited or kept, or intended ſo to be, the words "DISTILLER OF SPIRITS;" and every ſuch diſtiller ſhall within three days before he or ſhe ſhall begin to diſtill therein, make a particular entry in writing, at the neareſt office of inſpection, if within ten miles thereof, of every ſuch houſe, building or place, and of each vault, cellar and apartment within the ſame, in which he or ſhe ſhall intend to carry on the buſineſs of diſtilling, or to keep any ſpirits by him or her diſtilled. And if any ſuch diſtiller ſhall omit to paint or write, or cauſe to be painted or written, the words aforeſaid, in manner aforeſaid, upon any ſuch houſe or other building or place, or vault, or cellar or apartment thereof, or ſhall, in caſe the ſame be ſituate within the ſaid diſtance of ten miles of any office of inſpection, omit to make entry thereof as aforeſaid, ſuch diſtiller ſhall for every ſuch omiſſion or neglect, forfeit one hundred dollars, and all the ſpirits which he or ſhe ſhall keep therein, or the value thereof, to be computed at the higheſt price of ſuch ſpirits in the market, to be recovered by action, with coſts of ſuit, in any court proper to try the ſame, in the name of the ſupervifor of the diſtrict, within which ſuch omiſſion or neglect ſhall be, for the uſe of the United States: Provided always, and be it further enacted, That the ſaid entry to be made by perſons who ſhall be diſtillers of ſpirits, on the firſt day of July next, ſhall be made on that day, or within three days thereafter, accompanied (except where the duties hereby impoſed are charged on the ſtill) with a true and particular account or inventory of the ſpirits, on that day and at the time, in every or any houſe, building or place by him or her entered; and of the caſks, caſes and veſſels containing the ſame, with their marks and numbers, and the quantities and qualities of the ſpirits therein contained, on pain of forfeiting for neglect to make ſuch entry, or to deliver ſuch account, the ſum of one hundred dollars, and all the ſpirits by him or her had or kept in any ſuch houſe, building or place, to be recovered as aforeſaid.

[*To be continued.*]

FOR SALE,

In the City of New-Brunſwick,

A Commodious TWO STORY HOUSE, almoſt new, pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the Raritan, together with a large Lot in the rear, and a very good Wharf immediately in front of the Houſe. Said Houſe is thirty-four feet ſquare has four rooms on each floor, with entries between the ſame, and a good ſtone cellar under the whole.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may have poſſeſſion the firſt day of May next, and know the price and terms of payment which will be made eaſy by applying to LEWIS FORMAN, in ſaid city, or the ſubſcriber in Borden Town. J. VAN EMBURGH.

N. B. If not ſold, to be rented from 1ſt day of May next.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Feb. 5.

The BANK BILL under conſideration.

[*Concluſion of Mr. Boudinot's Speech.*]

BUT even theſe loans, ariſing from this paper medium, with which the market was glutted were altogether inſufficient; and by one change of circumſtances every hope was precluded of being any ways ſucceſsful in procuring money from that ſource—The circumſtances of individuals too, in this country, are ſuch, when compared with the wants of a nation, as render the ſource too vague and uncertain to rely upon, and it would be a moſt improvident execution of the powers granted for the expreſs purpoſe of the common defence and general welfare. Private banks were almoſt as inadequate to the object, and for reaſons already given, were neither to be depended on, for will or capital, as to the ſupply for the principal wants of government. They are generally eſtabliſhed for commercial purpoſes, and on capitals not always ſufficient for them. If they ſhould be prevailed upon at any time to attempt to ſupply the demands of a nation at war, it muſt be from a general combination of their whole ſtocks, to the deſtruction of the original deſigns of their ſeveral inſtitutions. This ought not to be expected, for as far as it goes to the depreſſion of the mercantile intereſts, ſo far it is injurious to the government—beſides a dependance upon ſuch a combination would be impolitic, both from its ſlowneſs and uncertainty—The votes of a few individuals affected by local, ſelfiſh, or adverſe politics, might endanger the whole people—Such a dependance ought not to be attributed to the wiſe framers of the conſtitution, neither does the language warrant it. But foreign loans have been mentioned as a proper ſource for this purpoſe. The imprudence of placing the common defence of a nation, on the will of thoſe who have no intereſt in its welfare, is a good anſwer to this obſervation. Would it be prudent to truſt a foreigner, perhaps a rival, if not an enemy, with your ſupply of what has emphatically been called the ſinews of war? Would it not expoſe us to exorbitant demands, and often a refuſal? Many adventitious circumſtances—of a war—increaſing demands from other quarters—ſcarcity of coin—and difficulty of communication, as well as the intrigues of Courts, all loudly oppoſe the meaſure, as contrary to the ſpirit and meaning of a proviſion for the common defence and general welfare. The only reſort then, he conceived, was by a timely proviſion to ſecure inſtitutions at home, from which loans might be obtained at all times, on moderate terms, and to ſuch amount as the neceſſity of the ſtate might require: But gentlemen ſay, that the conſtitution does not *expreſsly* warrant the eſtabliſhment of ſuch a corporation. If by *expreſsly*, expreſs words are meant, it is agreed that there are no expreſs words; and this is the caſe with moſt of the powers exerciſed by Congreſs; for if the doctrine of neceſſary implication is rejected, he did not ſee what the ſupreme legiſlature of the union could do in that character. If this power is not clearly given in the conſtitution by neceſſary implication, then is a neceſſary end propoſed and directed, while the common and uſual neceſſary means to attain that end are refuſed, or at leaſt not granted.

Mr. Boudinot was firmly of opinion, that a national bank was the neceſſary means, without which the end could not be obtained. Theory proved it ſo in his opinion, and the experience of the union in a day of diſtreſs, had fully confirmed the theory. The ſtruggles of the friends of freedom during the late conteſt, had nearly been rendered abortive for want of this aid.—That danger which was then ſo hardly avoided, became a ſolemn memento to this houſe, to provide againſt a ſimilar caſe of neceſſity—This was the time to do it with advantage, being in ſuch profound peace. He had not heard any argu-

ment by which it was proved that either individuals, private banks, or foreigners, could with ſafety and propriety be depended on as the efficient and neceſſary means for ſo important a purpoſe. Although money was at preſent plenty in Europe, and might be borrowed on eaſy terms, it might not be ſo to morrow, in caſe a war ſhould break out, and our neceſſities become preſſing.—He again enumerated the harmleſs qualities with which it was propoſed to veſt the bank corporation, by the bill on the table, for the important purpoſes of the common defence and general welfare. Gentlemen had not yet pointed out any danger ariſing to the community, neither did he think it was poſſible that any could ever be mentioned equal to thoſe of ſuffering the government to depend upon individuals or private banks for loans, in a day of diſtreſs.

But it was ſaid that this bill gave the corporation a right to hold real property in a ſtate, which Congreſs had no powers to do. The terms of the bill are miſapprehended—this is a right, which has already been ſhewn attaches to the citizens individually, or in their aſſociated capacity; the bill therefore does no more than to veſt a number with an artificial ſingle capacity, under a fictitious name, *and by that name* to hold lands, make *bye-laws*, &c. &c.—all which they might have done before as citizens in a collective capacity.—So far from giving a new power, their original individual rights are limited for the public ſafety as to the amount of their ſtock and the duration of their exiſteuce.

Mr. Boudinot then proceeded to cite numerous inſtances of powers exerciſed by Congreſs during the laſt two years, deduced under the conſtitution by neceſſary implication, to ſhew the utter impoſſibility of carrying any one proviſion of that authority into execution for the benefit of the people, without this reaſonable latitude of conſtruction. He alſo adverted to ſome inſtances of the like conduct under the former confederation. It had been urged that the new Congreſs had no rights or powers but what had been veſted in and given to them by the individual States, and therefore they could not accept a ceſſion from Great-Britain by the treaty of peace of the lands extending to the lake of the woods, becauſe not before included in any individual State. Every member was ſoon convinced of the abſurdity of this argument, and by a neceſſary implication, eſtabliſhed the power of the confederated legiſlature. During the war the commander in chief gave a paſſport to a Britiſh officer to tranſmit cloathing to the Britiſh priſoners at Lancaſter. He accordingly conveyed a very large quantity of Britiſh goods into Pennſylvania for that purpoſe, which being directly againſt an expreſs law of that State, they were ſeized and condemned by the proper Magiſtrate. On a complaint to the legiſlature of the State, they referred the ſame to their judicial officers, upon whoſe report (that Congreſs being veſted with the power of declaring war, the right of giving ſafe paſſports to an enemy was neceſſarily implied, which therefore was duly exerciſed by their commander in chief, tho no expreſs power was given to him for that purpoſe) the legiſlature declared their law directing the condemnation of the goods void *ab initio* and the judgment of condemnation had no effect.

This was alſo the rule that governed this Houſe with regard to the removability of officers by the Preſident—and the authority given to a council to legiſlate for the weſtern territory. In fine he concluded, that it was univerſally underſtood that whenever a general power was given, eſpecially to a ſupreme legiſlature, every neceſſary means to carry it into execution were neceſſarily included.—This was the common ſenſe of mankind, without which it would require a multitude of volumes to contain the original powers of an encreaſing government, that muſt neceſſarily be changing its relative ſituation every year or two.

If power was given to raiſe an army, the making proviſion for all the neceſſary ſupplies and incident charges were included.—If a navy was to be formed, the manning and ſupplying the warlike ſtores are neceſſarily underſtood.—If a power is given to borrow money, a right to mortgage or pledge the public property to ſecure the re-payment, is underſtood to be veſted in the borrower. Take up the preſent ſtatute book, and every page will afford evidence of this doctrine.—Examine the law with regard to crimes and puniſhments; under the power of eſtabliſhing courts, we have implied the power of puniſhing the ſtealing and falſifying the records, and aſcertained the puniſhment of perjury, bribery, and extortion. Under the power of regulating trade we have accepted ceſſions of real eſtate, and built light-houſes, piers, &c.—All this is under the doctrine of neceſſary implication for the public good; and in caſes not ſo ſtrong as the preſent, and on the exerciſe of which no gentlemen thought proper to ſtart this objection.

This conſtruction appears ſo natural and neceſſary, that the good ſenſe of every gentleman on the floor, has hitherto led him to proceed on this principle ever ſince we began to legiſlate: What principle of the conſtitution does it deſtroy? It gives nothing that can affect the rights of any ſtate or citizen. Indeed it has been ſaid, that it is exerciſing a high act of power: He thought it had been ſhewn to be rather of the inferior kind—but allow the poſition, and who ſo proper as the legiſlature of the whole union, to exerciſe ſuch a power for the general welfare. It has alſo been ſaid, that this power is a mere conveniency for the purpoſe of fiſcal tranſactions, but not neceſſary to attain the ends propoſed in the conſtitution. This is denied, and at beſt is mere matter of opinion, and muſt be left to the diſcretion of the legiſlature to determine.

Mr. Boudinot ſaid, he ſhould now conclude what he had to ſay, had not an honorable gentleman (Mr. Jackſon) brought forward the obſervations of the author of the Federaliſt, 2 vol. pa. 72 73 and 74, to ſhew a different contemporaneous expoſition of the conſtitution, and charged the author, who *he* alledged was ſaid to be alſo the author of the preſent plan before the houſe, with a change of ſentiment—As this gentleman is not here to ſpeak for himſelf, he ought to have the next beſt chance, by having what he then wrote, candidly attended to, eſpecially as gentlemen allow him to be good authority.—Mr. Boudinot read only part of the 73d page referred to by Mr. Jackſon, in theſe words: "Had the convention attempted a poſitive enumeration of the 'powers neceſſary and proper for carrying their 'other powers into effect, the attempt would 'have involved a compleat digeſt of laws on every ſubject to which the conſtitution relates: 'accommodated too not only to the exiſting ſtate 'of things, but to all the poſſible changes which 'futurity may produce; for in every new appli'cation of a general power, the *particular powers*, 'which are the means of attaining the general 'power, muſt always neceſſarily vary with that 'object, and be often properly varied whilſt the 'object remains the ſame.' How theſe ſentiments can be ſaid to be a different contemporaneous expoſition muſt be left to the houſe to determine. Mr. Boudinot then begged the indulgence of the houſe to hear the ſame gentleman when arguing expreſsly on that part of the conſtitution now under conſideration; and then read pages 144,5 and 6 of the 1ſt. vol. of the Federaliſt, which were too long to be inſerted. He declared that in his opinion it was impracticable to put together language in the ſame length, that could more forcibly and pointedly elucidate and prove the conſtruction contended for in ſupport of the bill on the table. There remained yet but two objections, to wich Mr. Boudinot would detain the houſe any longer.

The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Jackſon) had charged the meaſure with eſtabliſhing the commercial intereſts, to the great injury of the agricultural. If this was true, he never would agree to it, for he conſidered the agricultural intereſts of America, as its great and ſure dependance. Mr. Boudinot confeſſed that ſo far from ſeeing theſe meaſures in this point of light, he could not bring his mind to comprehend how the commercial intereſts of a country could be promoted without greatly advancing the intereſts of agriculture.—Will the farmer have any temptation to labor, if the ſurplus of what he raiſes, beyond his domeſtic conſumption, is to periſh in his barn, for want of a market—Can a market be obtained without the merchant—If commerce flouriſhes the merchants increaſe, and of courſe the demand for the produce of the land; but if the merchantile intereſts fail, there is none to export the ſurplus produced by agriculture. If the farmer ſhould undertake to export his own produce, he could not give his whole attention to his affairs; or if the merchant ſhould attempt to raiſe the grain he wanted, he could not carry on his merchandize. The one intereſt depends on the other; a ſeparation deſtroys both.

But the incapacity of the bank to extend its influence to the extremes of the union, has been argued, from the gentleman never having ſeen a note of the preſent Bank of North-America in Georgia; he therefore concludes, that bank has never been of any ſervice to her agricultural intereſts. Mr. Boudinot ſaid, that he drew very different concluſions from this fact—he ſuppoſed that by means of the bank, the traders with Georgia had been enabled to ſend her the precious metals, while the bank paper had anſwered their purpoſes nearer home, where they circulated with undoubted credit. He inſtanced a caſe, of a Philadelphia merchant, who was poſſeſſed of £100 in gold, and £100 in credit at the bank; the merchant wanted £100 worth of rice of a Georgia planter, and the like value in flour of a Pennſylvania farmer.—When he purchaſed the one of the Georgian, he could ſafely pay him the whole in gold, while he found the Pennſylvanian would as readily receive the bank paper for his flour: But had there been no bank, he could have purchaſed but £50 worth of each, and the Georgian and Pennſylvanian both have gone without a market for the reſidue. In ſhort the whole union may be likened to the body and limbs; you cannot aid or comfort one, but the other muſt be likewiſe benefited.

He ſaid it was however difficult, and impracticable, to ſhew that every meaſure adopted by the government, ſhould have an effect perfectly equal over ſo extenſive a government as that of the United States, it was ſufficient if, upon the whole the meaſures of government taken all together produced the deſired equality.

The laſt objection was, that by adopting this bill we expoſed the meaſure to be conſidered and defeated by the judiciary of the United States, who might adjudge it to be contrary to the conſtitution and therefore void, and not lend their aid to carry it into execution. This, he alledged, gave him no uneaſineſs. He was ſo far from controverting this right in the judiciary, that it was his boaſt and his confidence. It led him, he ſaid, to greater deciſion on all ſubjects of a conſtitutional nature, when he reflected that if from inattention, want of preciſion, or any other defect, he ſhould do wrong, that there was a power in the government which could conſtitutionally prevent the operation of ſuch wrong meaſure from affecting his conſtituents.—He was legiſlating for a nation and for thouſands unborn, and it was the glory of the conſtitution that there was a remedy even for the failures of the ſupreme legiſlature itſelf.

Upon the whole then, he ſaid, that on taking the power in queſtion in every point of view and giving the conſtitution the fulleſt conſideration, under the advantage of having the objections placed in the ſtrongeſt point of light by the great abilities of the gentlemen in the oppoſition, he was clearly in favor of the bill; as to its expediency, there could be little doubt on the minds of any gentleman, and unleſs more concluſive arguments could be adduced to ſhew its unconſtitutionality he ſhould in the end vote for paſſing the bill.

[*The foregoing ſpeech of Mr. Boudinot, is copied from* "The General Advertiſer"—*the others, which have appeared, and will be publiſhed in this paper, on the ſubject of the Bank, are originals.*]

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Nov. 25.

"TWO celebrated Mechanics (Meſſrs. Perriers) obtained permiſſion in 1777, to conſtruct, at their own expence, ſome fire pumps, that were to raiſe and diſtribute the Seine water into all the ſtreets of the capital. A conſiderable ſum of money was wanting to form ſuch an eſtabliſhment, and Meſſ. Perrier's riches conſiſted, at that time, only in calculations; but convinced that their enterpriſe would prove extremely lucrative, they inſpired ſome of the inhabitants of Paris with their confidence, and ſeveral of the citizens entered into a ſociety with them, under the name of Perrier's water company. The fundamental baſe of this ſociety was the creation of 1200 ſhares of 1200 livres £50 ſterling each: the number of theſe ſhares ſoon encreaſed to 400, and it was at the time, unluckily for the public Treaſury, that ſtock-jobbing was very active about this eſtabliſhment. Pompous advertiſements, and alluring propoſals, were ſwarming in every coffee-houſe, and poſted up at the Exchange, and at the corner of every public ſtreet. The cupidity of ſpeculators was ſo enticed by ſuch flattering advantages, that the ſhares roſe, from their original price of 1200 to 4000 livres. This ſucceſs, however, was likely to produce a total fall, for in order to ſupport ſuch marvellous promiſes, ſucceſs muſt have been certain to the enterpriſe; the public, however abſolutely refuſed to let the water into their houſes. Every body appeared alarmed at the expence. The company then, in order to conciliate once more the favor of the public, joined to it a Fire-Office for inſurance, but the inhabitants of the capital expreſſed as little deſire to preſerve themſelves from fire, as they did to buy water—the ſtock-jobbers then changed their manœuvres.—They were bold and ſucceſsful enough to add the credit of government to that of the company, and the money of the public Treaſury to precarious and diſcredited ſhares. In vain did M. de Mirabeau (the Elder) publiſh a ſevere pamphlet againſt the enterpriſe, and ſtock-jobbing; upwards of twenty millions of livres for the four thouſand ſhares, which originally were worth only four millions eight hundred thouſand livres, and are at preſent of no real value.——Not content with this only, Meſſ. Perriers had influence enough to obtain from the late Parliament of Paris a ſentence, concerted between them and the company's directors, by which the ſaid Perriers, were declared creditors on Government for about two millions of livres. M. de Batz, in the name of the committee of Liquidations, reported the whole of this infamous tranſaction to the National Aſſembly on Monday laſt, and filled the houſe with aſtoniſhment and indignation. He concluded his report with theſe remarkable expreſſions:

"It is time the National Aſſembly ſhould begin to impreſs the minds of individuals with a profound reſpect for the public weal, and for the painful fruits of the people's labor. A line of demarcation ought certainly to be traced between the errors of a vicious adminiſtration, and the

firmneſs of a ſevere regimen, without which the payment of the public debt and the re-eſtabliſhment of the Finances would prove but imaginary."

"The National Aſſembly decreed "*ipſi facto*, the three following articles."

1ſt. The Preſident ſhall be requeſted to denounce to his Majeſty the Arret concerted between Meſſ. Perriers and the directors of the water company, in order that the intereſts of the nation, and of the public Treaſury may not be the ſufferers

"2d. The King ſhall be entreated to order, that all ſums belonging to the ſaid company ſhall be returned, without delay, to the public Treaſury."

"3d. The National Aſſembly reſerve to themſelves the power to proſecute the authors, abettors, and adherents of all the manœurves by which have been extracted from the public Treaſury the ſums mentioned in the report of the committee of liquidation."

DECEMBER 31.

On Thurſday ſe'night, during the ſtorm, the lightning was attracted by an iron-bar, which was fixed as a ſupporter to the chimney of the houſe of Sir James Marriott, judge of the admiralty, in Doctors-Commons; the chimney was thrown down, and broke through the roof into the attic ſtory; which much alarmed the family as Sir. James lay in a room immediately underneath; but fortunately no perſon was hurt.

JANUARY 3.

INTELLIGENCE FROM FRANCE.

By advices from Paris, of ſo late a date as the 27th ult. we have the following intereſting intelligence:

M, de Rochambeau, who, on the alarm ſpread of the expected invaſion of France, from the north, had been diſpatched by the National Aſſembly to command the patriotic army, and watch the motions of the Imperialiſts, has iſſued the following inſtructions to the general officers ſerving under him.

"Let the moſt ſacred reſpect be paid to all the decrees ſanctioned by the King. As every military man owes abſolute ſubmiſſion to the Law, and the King, do not allow the ſmalleſt aſperſion to be thrown on their injunctions; re-eſtabliſh diſcipline throughout the whole army; wait with reſpectful ſilence for the military conſtitution. Every officer who does not think it his duty to act in conformity to theſe inſtructions, is hereby at liberty to retire."

The officers of the garriſon of Liſle, have at the playhouſe, and other places of public reſort, publicly avowed their contempt for the National Aſſembly, and have gone ſo far as to ridicule their operations; which ſeems to indicate, that M. de Rochambeau will have much employment on his hands, as the danger to the revolutioniſts of ſuch a formidable fortreſs being in the intereſt of the nobility, &c. is very obvious.

What the Aſſembly may have to apprehend from the diſcordant and threatning commotions which prevail to the ſouth of France, may be collected from the following articles of intelligence.

A letter from Arles, in Provence, brings the dreadful news of the murder of twenty two perſons by the mob of that city, and what renders the crime ſtill more heinous, the rabble were by no means provoked to it; whereas at Perpignan and Aix the ariſtocratic party went to extreme lengths, and, in a manner, invited the enraged multitude to lay violent hands on them.

The magiſtrates of Lyons are buſy in examining the circumſtances that attended the conſpiracy lately diſcovered in that city; every day confirms its exiſtence, and unveils the moſt atrocious intentions.

M. Voidel, in the name of the committee of enquiry, read, on the 23d. in the National Aſſembly, a letter from the Adminiſtrators of the department of the Var; by which it appears that ſome young men conſpiring againſt the revolution have aſſembled at Nice; that they are buying horſes and military furniture; and that cannon and other warlike ſtores arrive daily from Italy. The letter adds, that the views of the enemy ſeem directed againſt Antibes and Entravaux; and that ſome of their parties had advanced within ſight of Antibes; but finding it well ſupplied with artillery, and defended by three hundred national guards, they had not dared to hazard an attack. Greater fears are entertained for Entravaux, where the enemies of the revolution have many partizans. It was decreed, that the King ſhould be ſupplicated to ſend a ſufficient garriſon thither.

On the 10th, at Geneva, the people were ſo certain of a counter-revolution being attempted, that fifty louis d'ors were laid to four, that the king would not be in Paris on the 13th, and in Savoy it was looked on as a phyſical certainty.

FRANCE.

VARIOUS circumſtances give us reaſon to believe that A COUNTER-REVOLUTION has been in agitation, and even planned by the friends of deſpotiſm in that kingdom, aſſiſted by ſuch of the ariſtocratic party as were obliged to fly from the vengeance of their injured country, and to ſeek an ignominious ſhelter in foreign courts. M. de Calonne's publication, *On the preſent and future ſtate of France*, evidently announces the exiſtence of ſuch a ſcheme; and the author urges the neceſſity, and enforces the execution of it, in the ſtrongeſt and moſt preſſing manner. Count d'Artois, who, for ſome time paſt, has been a voluntary exile at the court of Turin, is looked up to as the head of this project; and great hopes have been entertained that the diſtreſſes of the people in France, the natural conſequence of the changes which have taken place, would have irritated their minds againſt their new rulers, and diſpoſed them to receive favorably any propoſal made for re-eſtabliſhing the ancient form of the conſtitution. A ſenſe, however, of their former wretched condition, when under the deſpotic ſway of petty tyrants, who abuſing the confidence of a good monarch, oppoſed his ſubjects to gratify their private ambition, or to enable them to indulge in ſhameful pleaſures; a thorough conviction of the ſcandalous abuſes committed, for many years paſt, in every department of the State, and a remembrance of the cruelties exerciſed againſt thoſe who ventured to complain, or to expoſe the flagrant villainies of unprincipled miniſters; ſtrike too forcibly on their minds not to make them tenacious of the liberty they have acquired, and which muſt be permanent, as long as they continue unanimous and firm in that federation which they have ſolemnly ſworn to maintain. The miſeries of the lower claſſes of the people in France, which have been painted in ſuch gloomy colours by ſome, and exaggerated by others, ſeem to be in a great degree ideal, and are undoubtedly not half ſo bad as they have been repreſented. The ready circulation of the *aſſignats*, which is about to take place, will remedy the deficiency of ſpecie, occaſioned by the immenſe ſums that have been carried from the country by ariſtocratic fugitives; commerce will conſequently revive, and agriculture be promoted; while all ranks, enlivened by the pleaſing proſpect of peace, harmony and concord, being reſtored, will unite their utmoſt efforts to preſerve theſe invaluable bleſſings. When we ſee the eagerneſs with which the church property *(biens nationaux)* is purchaſed, ſome of it being ſold at more than double its valuation, we muſt be convinced that true patriotiſm is too deeply rooted in the boſoms of the French to be eaſily extinguiſhed; and they conſider no ſacrifice too great, provided they can extricate their country from the deplorable ſituation into which it has been plunged for ages, and tranſmit freedom and happineſs to their poſterity. The temple of liberty in France is, therefore, likely to be eſtabliſhed on a ſolid and laſting foundation, which neither court intrigues nor deſpotic fury, aided by diſappointed ambition, can deſtroy. But the liberty, or rather licentiouſneſs of THE BRABANTERS has vaniſhed, "like the baſeleſs fabric of a viſion," and ſcarcely "left a trace behind." Deluded by infatuated demagogues, who had neither abilities nor courage ſufficient to carry on an enterpriſe which required conſtancy, perſeverance, coolneſs and reſolution; and inſtigated to rebellion by the inflammatory harangues of fanatical prieſts, ever ready to ſow ſedition, and who, to encourage their weak followers, walked before them with their religious inſignia, as if muſty relics could have performed miracles, they have ſhared the fate of the frog in the fable, which periſhed by endeavoring to ſwell her pigmy figure to the gigantic ſize of the ox.

FOR THE GAZETTE *OF THE* UNITED STATES.

SONNET II.

Sent to Mrs.——— ———, with a Song.

BLEST is the *Poet* if his ſongs can raiſe
Some kindred genius that will catch the fire,
With anſwering notes awake the trembling lyre,
And give to far poſterity his praiſe.

Yet double pleaſure fills his aged days,
If chance, reſponſive to his fond deſire,
While from the lips of youth the notes aſpire,
In the warm breaſt the flame of virtue blaze.

And ſtill a greater pleaſure, ſhould he ſpy
That while from Virtue's breaſt the muſic flows,
Caught by the ſong, the voice, the ſpeaking eye,
In every heart the illuſtrious purpoſe glows.
Even he, the Poet, nobler worth ſhould warm
By virtue, greatly rous'd, in ———'s form. ELLA.

Philadelphia, March 19.

Further European Intelligence may be collected from the following abſtract.

THE late Emperor Joſeph, made ſundry innovations in the government of the Dutchy of Milan: Leopold has reſtored things to their former ſituation.

Tranquility having been reſtored to the States of Brabant, the Plenipotentiaries who ratified the Convention of Riechenbach, which had, for one principal object, the eſtabliſhment of peace and good order in the Belgic Provinces, have agreed on certain articles, to regulate in the proceſs of finally adjuſting and ſettling all ſubjects of controverſy heretofore exiſting: Theſe articles provide for the reſtoration of public affairs nearly to their former ſituation, particularly thoſe relating to the clergy—but no ſtanding armies or taxes are to be raiſed in future except by the conſent of the States.

The King of Sweden, by his envoy, has ſtated to the Porte, the reaſons, which induced him to make a ſeparate peace with Ruſſia—and after ſaying that "preſſed by irreſiſtable misfortunes he had been compelled" to this meaſure—he ſolemnly aſſures the Sublime Porte, that no one ſhall be more faithful than himſef to his engagements; and that he will conſtantly maintain his alliance with that power.

The new government in France are carrying their ſyſtem into effect in ſome ſuch manner as HENRY the VIIIth of England carried on the reformation, only on a more extenſive plan, having opened the doors of the convents, they are now opening thoſe of their churches, and liberating the long confined maſſes of gold and ſilver, in the forms of Doves, Ladies, Angels, Sheep, &c. Theſe transformed into coin, will perform greater miracles than legendary tales record! The bells are alſo to be melted down for the ſame purpoſe.

The Pope it is ſaid, has given permiſſion to the French Clergy to take the Civic Oath; but many of them did not wait for his Holineſs' diſpenſation.

The Ruſſians have recently gained ſeveral victories over the Turks; on the 14th Nov. they took the fortreſs of Iſſatzi, the general ſtore houſe of the whole Turkiſh army; and the Turkiſh fleet ſtationed before Tulcza, conſiſting of 17 ſail, were all captured and burnt.

An ambaſſador was expected at Paris from the Emperor Leopold, to demand, in form, the Queen of France: It was not thought the claim would be acceded to—and that the Emperor would conſtrue the refuſal into a juſt cauſe of war.

Great commotions are ſaid to have broken out in Spain—the poſt offices are watched with the greateſt vigilance. In the province of Biſcay the people have commenced their operations in favor of liberty, by hanging ſeveral of the King's Governors.

Notwithſtanding all that has been ſaid to the contrary, the Leyden Gazette, *which is conſidered as the moſt anthentic vehicle of European Intelligence, poſitively aſſerts,* THAT NOT ONLY PARIS—BUT THE WHOLE FRENCH KINGDOM ENJOY TRANQUILITY. *The Aſſignats freely circulate in trade—and on the 9th Dec. were* 10½ *per cent. above par—In Nov. the receipts at the public treaſury exceeded the expences of government by three millions—and on the 4th Dec. there were in the public treaſury,* 29 *millions,* 684 *thouſand livres—*12 *millions of which were in ſpecie.*

☞ *Public Securities as in our laſt.*

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by the EDITOR,

A TOUR IN HOLLAND.

In 1784.

By an AMERICAN.

SEVERAL Gentlemen of literary talents have peruſed the manuſcript of this work—among others, the juſtly celebrated author of M'FINGAL; who, after reading it, made the following obſervations, in a letter to the author, viz. "I cannot return your Journal, without expreſſing my obligations to you for the pleaſure I have received in its peruſal, nor without hinting my wiſhes that you would conſent to its publication. We have in Engliſh, no good account of the cuſtoms, manners, &c, of the United Provinces. Travellers have exhauſted themſelves in deſcriptions of France and Italy; but the tour to thoſe countries only has been faſhionable. Notwithſtanding our connexion with Holland, the people of this country know little more of it than of Otaheite. This circumſtance will render your Journal both novel and uſeful.

A CO-PARTNERSHIP having commenced between JOSEPH ANTHONY, and his Son, THOMAS P. ANTHONY, under the firm of

JOSEPH ANTHONY and SON,

They have for Sale, at their Stores, (lately improved by HEWES and ANTHONY,) North ſide Cheſnut-Street Wharf,

NEW-ENGLAND Rum,	Hyſon, Souchong & Bohea TEAS, of the firſt quality,
Molaſſes,	
Muſcovado Sugars,	
Jamaica & Martinique Coffee,	Boſton Sail Duck,
Pimento,	No, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 7,
Caſſia,	6 by 8 Window Glaſs,
Old Batavia Arrack,	Boſton Prime Beef,
Spermaceti & Wax Candles,	A quantity of choice Carrot Tobacco.
Spermaceti, Right Whale,	
and Tanner's Oil,	N. England Tow Linen.
Beſt pick'd Mackarel,	

Philadel. March 18. [e.p.3w.]

MACHINERY FOR SPINNING FLAX, HEMP AND COMBED WOOL.

THE Subſcriber hereby gives public notice, that he has obtained a patent for *a ſlivering wheel and table, a movement for wetting the thread by conical cloth coated thrumblers, and another for the ſame purpoſe, by a cloth coated roller, a leathern belt moved by rollers, for the purpoſe of the preparatory drawing of the ſlivers, and another leathern belt moved in like manner, by rollers, for the purpoſe of drawing the roved flax, hemp and wool*, being improvements upon the mill or machinery of Kendrew and Porthouſe of the town of Darlington in Great Britain.

This machinery, with the original mechaniſm on which it is grafted, being of the utmoſt value to the United States, the ſubſcriber hereby offers to make and erect a complete mill or mills, including both the original works, and his above improvements thereon, for any individual or company, on terms to be by them agreed on; and to conduct the Manufactory either for a ſhare of the profits, or ſtipulated wages. GEORGE PARKINSON,

Philad. No. 65, *Cheſnut-Street, March* 17, 1791. [93 6ſ.]

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

AT THE THIRD SESSION,

Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the sixth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

AN ACT providing Compensations for the Officers of the Judicial Courts of the United States, and for Jurors and Witnesses, and for other Purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be allowed to the several officers following, in addition to the fees (except milage to the marshals) to which they are otherwise by law entitled, and also to jurors and witnesses, in the courts of the United States, the following compensations, that is to say: To the attorney of the United States for the district, for his expences and time in travelling from the place of his abode to any court of the United States, on which his attendance shall be requisite, at the rate of ten cents per mile going, and the same allowance for returning; to the clerk of the district court, for attending in the district or circuit court, five dollars per day, and the like compensation for travelling, as is above allowed to the attorney for the district: to the clerk of the supreme court for attending in court, eight dollars per day; to the marshal of the district, for attending the supreme, circuit or district courts, five dollars per day; for summoning a grand jury, three dollars; and for summoning a petit jury, two dollars; and for serving and returning a writ, five cents per mile for his necessary travel; to the grand and petit jurors, each fifty cents per day for attending in court, and for travelling, at the rate of fifty cents for every ten miles from their respective places of abode, to the place where the court is held, and the like allowance for returning: to witnesses summoned on the part of the United States, or in behalf of any prisoner to be tried for any capital offence in any of the courts thereof, the same compensation as is above allowed to grand and petit jurors. That the several officers above specified shall be deemed to have been entitled to the above respective compensations, from the time of their respective appointments; and that the grand and petit jurors and witnesses, who have heretofore attended, shall also be deemed entitled to the above compensation, in like manner as those who shall hereafter attend. That there shall also be paid to the marshal, the amount of the expence for fuel, candles, and other reasonable contingencies for holding a court, as hath accrued or shall accrue; and the compensations to the grand and petit jurors and witnesses, shall be included in the account of, and paid to the marshal, to the use of, and be by him accordingly paid over to the several persons entitled to the same: and the accounts of the several officers for the compensations aforesaid (except milage to the marshal, for the service of writs in civil causes) having been previously examined and certified by the judge of the district, shall be passed in the usual manner at, and the amount thereof paid out of the treasury of the United States. And a sum arising from the fines and forfeitures to the United States, and equal to the amount thereof, is hereby appropriated for the payment of the above accounts.

And be it further enacted, That instead of the provisions in that respect heretofore made, the first session of the circuit courts in the eastern circuit, after the passing of this act, shall commence at the times following, that is to say: In New-York district, on the fifth, and in Connecticut district, on the twenty-fifth days of April next, in Massachusetts district, on the twelfth, and in New-Hampshire district, on the twenty-fourth days of May next; and in Rhode-Island district, on the seventh day of June next; and the subsequent sessions in the respective districts, on the like days of every sixth calendar month thereafter, except when any of those days shall happen on a Sunday, and then the sessions shall commence on the next day following. And the sessions of the said circuit court shall be held in New-Hampshire district, at Portsmouth and Exeter alternately, beginning at the first: In Massachusetts district, at Boston; in Rhode-Island district, at Newport and Providence, alternately, beginning at the first; in Connecticut district, at Hartford and New-Haven, alternately, beginning at the last; and in New-York district, at the city of New-York only.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this act, instead of the provisions in the act for that purpose, the sessions of the circuit court for the district of Virginia, shall be holden in the city of Richmond only.

And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue in force until the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, MARCH THIRD, 1791.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*
Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of the Secretary of State.
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

Captain ARMSTRONG,

INFORMS his fellow-soldiers and others, who may wish to enlist, that he has commenced recruiting in the city of Philadelphia, where a generous bounty, and other encouragement will be given.

Young men, who wish to become Adventurers in a new country, by joining this command, may acquire a knowledge of the Western World, subject to no expence; and after serving a short period, set down on their own farms, and enjoy all the blessings of peace and plenty. JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Philadelphia, March 14, 1791.

PROPOSALS
FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A COLLECTION OF

MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS,

Partly original, and partly already published,
Written by MATHEW CAREY.

CONDITIONS.

I. THE Work shall contain 200 pages; be printed on the finest writing paper; and be elegantly bound, edge rolled and lettered.

II. Price to subscribers *two thirds of a dollar*, to be paid on the delivery of the book.

III. The work shall be put to the press as soon as 250 copies are subscribed for.

IV. The subscribers names shall be prefixed.

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by CAREY, STEWART, and Co. and all the other Booksellers in Philadelphia; also, by the different gentlemen throughout the United States, who supply subscribers with the American Museum.

Philadelphia, Feb. 23, 1791.

INDIA SALES, at Salem.

At the STORE of
ELIAS HASKETT DERBY, Esq.

On TUESDAY the 5th of APRIL next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. will commence the sale, by AUCTION, of the

Cargo of the Brig HENRY,

Lately arrived from BENGAL, MADRAS, and ISLE of FRANCE; Consisting of a large and valuable assortment of

INDIA GOODS.

As follows—viz.

Bengal.
- BAFTAS, Sannas, and Cassas, } White Cloths, proper for Shirting, or Sheeting.
- Dureas—or striped Muslins.
- Durea Chintz, or painted striped do.
- Chintz, a great variety.
- Striped Cottons,
- Jagrenant Muslins.
- Ditto Ditto Handkerchiefs.
- Ginghams,
- Blue Cotton Handkerchiefs.

Madras.
- Long Cloths, of a superior quality, suitable for shirting.
- Madras Patches, beautifully figured.
- Camboys, or blue and white striped Cottons.
- Moreas, or plain white Cloths.
- Madras Cambricks.
- Ditto Ditto Handkerchiefs, with borders.
- Book Muslins.
- Ditto Ditto Handkerchiefs, a great variety.

- A quantity of China Silk Handkerchiefs.
- A quantity of Ostrich Feathers.
- Surat Cotton, 23 bales.
- Indigo, of the Isle of France, of a superior quality.
- An assortment of fine Wines of the Cape of Good Hope.
- Raisins of do.
- A quantity of India Shirts and Trowsers, for Sailors' wear.

To the above will be added, a great variety of other Goods, *which ar not enumerated. Also,*

- 100 Casks Raisins,
- 75 Chests Bohea Tea,
- 30 Ditto Hyson,
- 30 ditto Souchong,

} of the best qualities.

The Goods may be viewed a few days previous to the sale.

W. P BARTLETT and CO. *Auctioneers.*

Salem, Feb. 21, 1791.

Virginia, Culpeper County, 25th Jan. 1791.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

THE PLANTATION, where-

on he resides, laying on both sides the Carolina road, in the great fork of Rappahanock river, 36 miles from the town of Dumfries, 30 from Fredericksburg, and 28 from Falmouth; in a most healthy part of the country:—Consisting of 2,000 acres—half cleared, and in good fence, well adapted for farming and grazing—the soil is good, lays well, abounding with many excellent springs and streams of water, so dispersed as to afford great opportunity of making watered meadow of the first quality, perhaps more than 300 acres—of which 120, in one body, is already in grass, and all watered and drained at pleasure by a number of ditches, for that purpose, passing through the whole. Orchards of about 2000 bearing apple trees—near as many peach trees, and a variety of most other kinds of fruit, natural to the climate. A good dwelling-house, the situation whereof is remarkably beautiful and pleasant; and many other valuable improvements of divers kinds.

And one other Plantation about 5 miles nearer said towns, consisting of about 1500 acres, on which is good merchant, grist, and saw mills, where nature, labour and art, have fully conspired to render them complete; a large constant stream, on which they stand, affords them water in great abundance; convenient thereto is a kiln end house, for drying corn, a bake house, a dwelling house and several other improvements mostly new; about 300 acres of the lands are in cultivation, very good in quality; the other part thin soil, but abounding with timber, is an inexhaustable source for the saw-mill.

Also several detached tracts within said county, of about 2, 3, and 400 acres each, and though not of so fertile a soil, their vicinity to the towns render them valuable, on some of them there are small improvements, and the lands so situated, that they can easily be made convenient little farms.

The whole or any part of the abovementioned possessions will be disposed of, on very reasonable terms---a small proportion in ready money, for the balance, the payments will be made entirely to accommodate the conveniency of the purchasers, who may be supplied on the same terms, with all kinds of stock, work horses, oxen, &c. &c. &c. by JOHN STRODE. [t. f.]

THE Copartnership of HEWES and ANTHONY having expired the 31st ultimo, they request those, who have any demands, to exhibit their accounts and receive their money; and those who are indebted, are desired to make speedy payment, to either of the Subscribers, at their Compting-House, No. 5, Chesnut-Street-Wharf.

JOSIAH HEWES,
JOSEPH ANTHONY.

Philadelphia, Jan. 15, 1791.

N. B. They have yet on hand, and for SALE, at their STORE abovementioned,

HYSON, Souchong, and Bohea TEAS,

Three cases Cassia,
Pimento in bags, Martinico Coffee,
Muscovado Sugar,
A few Cases old Batavia Arrack,
One cask of Durham Mustard,
New England Rum in hogsheads and barrels,
A quantity of prime Boston Beef,
Spermaceti, right whale and tanners' Oil,
Best pickled Mackrel,
6 by 8—7 by 9—8 by 10—9 by 11—and 10 by 12 Window Glass,
A quantity of excellent carrot Tobacco,
And an elegant CHANDELIER. (2aw6w.)

TO BE SOLD,

THE SEAT OF THE LATE GOVERNOR *LIVINGSTON,*

situate about a mile from Elizabeth-Town, on the public road to Morris Town. The farm contains between 90 and 100 acres of land, 15 or 20 acres of which are wood land; there is also appertaining to the said farm about 19 acres of salt meadow. Particular attention having been paid to the cultivation of fruit; there is on the farm a very large collection of various kinds of the choicest fruit trees, &c. in full bearing; the house is large, convenient, well built and in very good repair.

Enquire of the Printer, for further particulars.

New-York, Jan. 1791. 80 3m

PHILADELPHIA, February 24th, 1791.

PROPOSALS
FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION, A

COLLECTION of STATE PAPERS,

INTENDED AS MATERIALS FOR

AN HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

By EBENEZER HAZARD, A. M.

IN this collection will be contained the CHARTERS of the several states which now compose the UNION;—the Records of the UNITED COLONIES of NEW-ENGLAND;—Royal Instructions to COLONIAL GOVERNORS;—EXTRACTS from PUBLIC RECORDS;—and other authentic Documents tending to elucidate our History.

The design of this compilation was intimated to Congress, and honored with their approbation.—On the 20th July, 1778, their committee, to whom his memorial was referred, reported it as their "Opinion, that Mr. *Hazard's* undertaking is laudable and deserves the public patronage and encouragement, as being productive of public utility;" Whereupon they "Resolved, That it be recommended to the Governors, Presidents, and Executive Powers of the several states in the union, to assist Mr. *Hazard*, and give facility to his labors; and that for this purpose he be admitted to an inspection of public records, and be furnished without expence with copies of such papers as he may judge will conduce to the valuable end he hath in view.

He was, of consequence, admitted to the inspection and use both of public records, and the collections made by individuals, from whence this compilation (much the largest he has ever met with on the subject, and, he flatters himself, the largest ever made in America) was formed. It has since met the approbation of many eminent characters, and even in its manuscript state, has facilitated the settlement of some important controversies.

The compiler cannot suppress the following letter from the honorable the Secretary of State, to whose inspection part of the compilation was submitted, as it contains so flattering and respectable a testimony in favor of the importance of the work.

"*Philadelphia, February 18, 1791.*

SIR,

I return you the two volumes of Records, with thanks for the opportunity of looking into them:—they are curious Monuments of the Infancy of our country. I learn with great satisfaction that you are about committing to the Press the valuable Historical and State Papers you have been so long collecting. Time and accident are committing daily havoc on the originals deposited in our public offices: the late war has done the work of centuries in this business: the lost cannot be recovered; but let us save what remains; not by vaults and locks, which fence them from the public eye and use in consigning them to the waste of time, but by such a multiplication of copies as shall place them beyond the reach of accident; this being the tendency of your undertaking, be assured there is no one who wishes it a more complete success than. SIR,

Your most obedient and most humble Servant,
THOMAS JEFFERSON."

MR. HAZARD.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Work to be published in numbers, each containing 160 pages, large quarto:—A number to be delivered every three months.

II. On delivery of the first Number, payment to be made for the first and second, and afterwards for each Number as delivered (except the last) so that the price of one Number will be constantly in advance. The very great expence attending so large a work, at the same time that it renders this condition absolutely necessary, will be a sufficient apology to the candid for its insertion.

III. The price to Subscribers will be *one Dollar* for each number. It is supposed that the Work will probably be comprised in eight Numbers, forming two handsome Volumes, in large quarto, printed on a neat Type and good paper.

IV. To those who choose to subscribe for the Work in *Volumes*, the price will be *Four Dollars and a Quarter of a Dollar*, for each Volume, in boards.

V. The collection will be put to the Press as soon as there shall be a sufficient number of subscriptions to justify an hope that the expences will be defrayed.

☞ *Those who receive Subscriptions* will please *transmit accounts of the numbers obtained to* Thomas Dobson, *No. 41, Second-street, Philadelphia, by the first of May next.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received in Portsmouth, (N. H) by Jeremiah Libbey; Boston, Thomas & Andrews; Worcester, Isaiah Thomas; Hartford, Thomas Hildrup; New-Haven, Isaac Beers; New-London, Timothy Green; Newport, (R. I.) Jacob Richardson; Providence, John Carter; New-York, Hodge, Allen & Campbell; Albany, Abraham G. Lansing; Philadelphia, Thomas Dobson, and Hazard & Addoms; Wilmington, (Delaware) Frederick Craig; Baltimore, I. Holmes; Alexandria, Joshua Merriman; Norfolk, Mr. Lindsey; Fredericksburgh, Callender and Henderson; Petersburgh, John Grammer; Richmond, Augustine Davis; Newbern, (N. C.) F. X. Martin; Wilmington, John Bradley; Charleston, (S. C.) William P. Young.

HENRY KUHL,

No. 143, North Second-Street.

FROM an expectation that a mutual advantage would be derived by the dealers in public securities, and a person who should undertake to transact such business on *commission only*, has concluded to offer himself for that purpose. Being of opinion, that every requisite to convince them and others of his disinterestedness ought to be attended to on his part, he has duly made oath before the Hon. the Chief Justice of the State of Pennsylvania, that he will faithfully execute the trusts which may be reposed in him.

COPY OF THE OATH.

"*I Henry Kuhl, of the city of Philadelphia, stock broker, do swear, that I will not be concerned either directly or indirectly, on my own account, in any purchases or sales of the evidences of the debt of the United States or of particular States, but will truly and faithfully execute such purchases and sales on commission only for those who may employ me: that is to say, until I shall announce in one or more of the newspapers printed at the seat of the government of the United States, my determination to the contrary.* HENRY KUHL."

Sworn at Philadelphia, February 12th, 1791, before
THOMAS M'KEAN."

The commissions he will charge for the present, are—

On the specie amount of all sums below 5000 nominal dollars, one half per cent. on do. from 5000 to 10,000 do. one fourth per cent. on do. from 10,000 and upwards do. one eighth per cent.

Accounts stated, and certificates funded at the Treasury or Loan-Office of the United States, on moderate terms.

N. B. All orders for purchases or sales to be in writing.

Philadelphia, February 19, 1791. (85 t. f.)

MANUEL NOAH,

BROKER,
No. 91, Race-Street, between Second and Third-Streets,
BUYS and SELLS

Continental & State Certificates,

Pennsylvania and Jersey Paper Money,
And all kinds of SECURITIES of the United States, or of any particular State.